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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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 All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
 Adopted by the American Party,
 AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.
 June, 1857.
 ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country.

Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.
 The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or more defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscellany Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.
 Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those whose reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization law, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not infrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization, and at the South there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose services have been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.
 Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by criminalization and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, a reprobated. There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be regulated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political records, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest honor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural incidents to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a selfishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?
 We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.
 The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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 [Aug. 17, 1857—ly.]

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 WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, on behalf of non-residents and others.
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 May 5, 1853—4t.

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 [May 23, 1856—4t.]

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 HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
 March 20, 1857—4t.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
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 Residence—East 6th, near Broadway.
 June 8, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
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 Dec. 1, 1856—4t.

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 May 20, 1856—4t.

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J. B. LAMPTON,
 Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
 HAS just received a large, well selected and handsome assortment of
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!
 Consisting in part of the following articles:
 A HANDSOME LOT OF
 PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
 FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS.
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 He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE
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 CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,
 And a nice lot of
LADIES SHOES.
 All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold cheap.
 Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
 Oct. 6, 1857—4t. J. B. LAMPTON.

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FALL & WINTER MILINERY
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 And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.
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 Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.
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Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms
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 [July 13, 1857—6m.]

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SILKS AND FANCY GOODS
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 PLAIN PLAIDS,
 ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.
 PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS,
 FLOUNCED FLANNELS,
 COBBERGS AND ALPACAS,
 BLACK CRAPE MERINO,
 BOMBAZINES,
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 SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
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 Special attention is requested to their large stock of
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE
GOODS, consisting in part of
 PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES,
 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
 EMBROIDERIES,
 LACE SETS,
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 STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.
 We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.
 I'll remember low prices and quick sales is our way of doing business.
 Sept. 2, 1857—4t. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

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 OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
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WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Ginn Spindles, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Segments, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.
Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels
 or Grist or Saw Mills.
 A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.
 WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.
 April 21, 1856—4t.

DENTAL SURGERY,
 BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Operations on the Teeth will be conducted by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe and uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
 "Office," at his residence on Main street.
 Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

AGRICULTURAL.
 Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters.
 Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
 Lamborough Wheat Fans.
 Garrett & Cotnam's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 3, 4, and 7.
 It does not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but an agent for several manufacturers, and establishments can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.
 Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL
 OF
SHOES,
 LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,
 WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.
LADIES' BUSKINS.
 MISSES AND CHILDRENS
 GOAT and KID BOOTS.
 BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.
 —ALSO—
GENTS' LASTING SHOES
 AND
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.
 JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
EVANS'
SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
 July 1, 1857.

H. G. BANTA,
 PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.
 To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:
 I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:
HOUSE PAINTING;
 All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.
SIGN PAINTING
 All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.
 IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,
 Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.
GLAZING
 Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green or Yellow, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Putty and Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.
PAPER HANGING.
 Every kind of Pannelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.
 June 24, 1857—ly.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
 Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,
 CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!
 Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of
DRY-GOODS,
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.
 Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Judge Gould on Naturalization.

The Hon. Geo. Gould, of Troy, while holding a circuit of the Supreme Court in the Third District, was applied to by a stout Hibernian for "his papers," in the manner following, to wit:

The Clerk informed the Judge that the man wished to be naturalized, and he (the Clerk) proposed to conduct the matter, as usual, at his own desk, without interrupting the business of the Court. The Judge replied that he knew no business more important than giving a man the full rights of an American citizen, and that he would himself conduct the proceedings in open Court.

The applicant thereupon produced his certificate of intention and his witnesses as to residence, good character, &c. After which the following colloquy ensued:

Judge—You say you prefer living in this country to returning to Ireland; will you tell me why?

Pat—This is a land of liberty, yer Honor.

Judge—You show that you are attached to our institution; what are they?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Who governs the country?

Pat—The President, sure.

Judge—Who makes the laws?

Pat—Such as yer honor.

Judge—No; I only administer the laws. Who governs this State?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Mr. Clerk, hand me the blank form of the Naturalization Oath. [This being handed to the Court, he addressed the applicant again.]

There is in this oath a clause by which you are to swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States.

Pat—Oh, yes, yer Honor! I'm ready to swear to that.

Judge—Did you ever read that Constitution?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Or a word of it?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Did you ever hear a word of it read?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Can you read and write?

Pat—Yes, sir.

Judge—Do you know one word that is in the Constitution of the United States?

Pat—Indeed and I do not, yer honor.

Judge—You have lived in this country nearly six years; you can read and write, and you have been all this time intending to become a citizen here, yet you have never taken the trouble to learn or know one word of the instrument you are now ready to take a solemn oath to support. An American born here, and living here until he is twenty-one years of age, learns more or less of the Constitution under which he lives, as well as of the rights and duties of citizenship. At any rate, whether he does this or not, he is presumed to know the laws of the land, and to give him the right to vote, without the formality of an oath; it is his birth right. Those not born on the soil, the law applies a different rule, and requires from them the oath now under consideration in your case. I hold, that the due, even the decent, administration of that oath depends in part on the condition that the applicant should at least understand it; and I will never allow such an abuse of the law as would be committed by your taking that oath in your present circumstances. You cannot be naturalized by this Court.

The above, which is an exact relation of an actual occurrence, touches the very root of this matter of Naturalization, and of course applies to all nationalities as well as that of the subject of the story. The evils of which the "American" party profess to seek the cure, are the consequences of the abuse of the Naturalization Laws, not their proper administration. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense view of their requirements, exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operation. The scattered remnants of the Know Nothing party make themselves consistently useful in their day and generation, by endeavoring to secure the universal application of the sound and simple principles of which this case is an exponent.

Another Arrest for Harboring Slaves—A Charge of Perjury.

The case of Mr. Wait, tried in the U. S. District Court on Tuesday, on an indictment for harboring the slaves of Mr. Million, threatens to lead to much more litigation, in the shape of criminal prosecutions. Two have already been commenced with others in prospect. Yesterday morning Squire B. Million made oath, before U. S. Commissioner George M. Lee, that James Punney, a witness on the trial of Wait, "did, about the 20th of September, 1856, harbor and conceal eight fugitives from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, to whom they owed service." The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal Churchill, who took Mr. Punney into custody.

Previous to this arrest however, Mr. William Shaw, who was the principal witness for the defense, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against Squire B. Million for committing wilful perjury, in swearing positively to certain statements on the trial of Wait, especially in denying that he gave the slaves permission to come into Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant that Mr. Million admitted, while the jury were out, that the negro Lewis told him that he should leave Kentucky the night he did, and that there was an agreement that the negro should return, or the masters should come after him, as soon as some pecuniary troubles were ended. This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. Million was arrested by Deputy Marshal Churchill.

Both parties, with their counsel, Mr. Jolliffe for Mr. Punney, and Judge Spooner for Mr. Million, appeared yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Lee, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in the discharge of the accused by the Commissioner. The case of Mr. Punney was postponed until the 18th inst., and the defendant required to give bail in \$500. Bonds in the same amount were required of Mr. Million, as prosecuting witness.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Death deprived our city, last night, of two of its most prominent and widely known citizens, Thomas Y. Payne and W. B. A. Baker.

For a period of thirty years Mr. Payne was one of the most prominent, able, and successful lawyers at the Mason Bar; and in bygone times, when in the possession of health and strength, there was no man who was more actively or more extensively useful. He was a gentleman of much urbanity of manner and disposition, a benevolent and kindly heart, active, energetic and enterprising. For about a year past he has been compelled to withdraw from the active usefulness by the state of his health. At one time Mr. Payne was a member of the Senate of Kentucky, in which body he occupied a high and influential position. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

W. B. A. Baker, was also very prominently and favorably known in the community, as a man of sterling integrity, energy and usefulness.—For several years he was the High Sheriff of the county, the duties and responsibilities of which position he discharged to the general satisfaction of the public. He was also during one term a member of the Legislature of Kentucky. The disease which produced his death was a protracted and unusually violent attack of typhoid fever. We understand that he will be buried to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a respected member.—*Mayville Eagle.*

Three shares of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky sold at public sale at the Court House door in this city, Monday last, at \$112 per share. This shows the high estimation in which this Bank and its management are held in this community, where they are both best known.—*(Lex. Obs. & Rep.)*

Important from Utah—Mormon Resistance—Burning Trains.

Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of October 23d.—Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of 2nd Dragoons were four miles thither, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnston, as last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep over hundreds of miles this side where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2d Dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains (seventy five wagons) near Green river, ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's command, (10th Infantry) which constituted the van guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for winter quarters. It is said that the Dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that time, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie—certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

There was probably never before, any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "Army for Utah." And it can be said without disparagement to others, that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, which more than all others proves the soldier, than the "Army for Utah." The Commander, Col. Albert S. Johnston, of the 2d Cavalry, stands among the first in ability in the army with the indefatigable Maj. Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and emulating him in the patriotic zeal of warriors, are the executive commanders of the 10th Infantry, Col. Alexander, and the 5th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Waite, while the trying duty—the almost hopeless task of conducting the "rear guard" (the six companies 2d Dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal, rests with Lieut. Col. Cooke. No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years, will fear that any of these officers will be recreant to the important trusts confided to them. We may rest assured that, if upon Col. Johnston's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake Valley, circumstances urge the propriety of immediate action, offensively, towards the Mormons, it will be done with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act better calculated to hasten the inevitable doom of Mormonism, than this attempt, on their part, to destroy the army supplies. No doubt should shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

We doubt if Col. Johnston will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army so far from the base-line, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Western border at this moment, calls loudly for an increase of the army. Our wise Secretary of War and the President, it is earnestly hoped, will urge Congress to raise new regiments early in the approaching session. The strength of our army is by no means commensurate with the extensive line of defense, particularly the Western portion. Should danger menace in Utah or Kansas—the troops in Florida, actively engaged in Indian warfare, be transported rapidly to meet the emergency, at an enormous expense, the change of climate and exposure operating disastrously to its efficiency whereas, should our army be adequately increased (and the condition of our Western defenses argues strongly for several additional mounted Regiments) by Congress this winter in time for organization for the field in the spring, the amount, annually saved in the transportation of troops from point to point, which would then be unnecessary, would go far towards supporting the increase. But the great desideratum thereby gained, would be security to emigration and protection to the hardy frontier settlers. Our army, if full, would not exceed fifteen thousand. Surely can't such a country as ours afford 20,000?

Important from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 7, 1857. The constitutional convention had about concluded its deliberations on the 6th, and it was thought probable that it would adjourn on the ensuing day. The constitution that has been adopted is preemptory pro-slavery, endorsing the Dred Scott decision, fugitive slave law, &c.

On the pro-slavery clause, there were but four dissenting votes.

Amongst other ridiculous provisions is one providing that the Governor of Kansas shall have been a citizen of the United States twenty years, and of Kansas five years.

The proposition of establishing a provisional Government was before the convention, and it was thought by many that steps would be taken to this end, so as to destroy the efficacy and existence of the free State Legislature.

At last accounts Gov. Walker was at Leavenworth, and a rumor was there current that he had, in conjunction with George Sanders, purchased several hundred acres of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation at a nominal figure. Walker is opposed to the constitutional convention, as Calhoun, the leading spirit and officer, is openly hostile to him.

There was some talk of having a special session of the newly elected Legislature, and Walker had signified his willingness to call them together if such was their desire. It was uncertain whether this action would be resolved upon.

Emigration is flocking to the Territory, and the "hard times" had not been felt to any extent. Leavenworth is progressing finely, and begins to wear the air of a substantial city.

Although everything is at present quiet in the territory, there is no telling how long it will last. It is probable that the free-state party will soon hold a convention, to decide upon the best policy to pursue in reference to the pro-slavery constitution. The affairs of Kansas are yet far from settled.

Gov. Walker and Judge Cato had a set-to upon the election frauds. Cato did not reason as well as his classic namesake, and gave up the fight, but not until he had issued a mandamus calling upon Walker to give certificates to the parties elected by the fraudulent votes of Oyster and McKee. The Governor and his secretary made a long reply, to this document of Cato's. They gave eleven reasons, and apparently good ones, why they could not obey the writ. They close by saying:

The undersigned beg leave further to state, that if the said judge should command them to issue certificates of election as aforesaid, and should deem it his duty to subject them to imprisonment for disobeying his orders, as they would be compelled to do by their conviction of its usurpation and nullity, and because the certificates before the date of said rule or order had already been issued to other persons, such is their desire to maintain the peace of this Territory, that they will submit individually to such imprisonment, and if any tumult should be apprehended by said judge, in consequence of the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise in the recent election, the governor will direct the regular troops of the United States now here and subject to his order, to act as a posse comitatus in aid of the sheriff or marshal, who may be directed by said judge to execute said mandate of imprisonment.

MICKEY'S LAST.—How'd ye do, docther?" said Mickey, as he met Dr. Frechtwege, yesterday, muffled to the eyes.

"Very bad, Mickey, very bad!" replied the professor of medicine, "I have got von bad cold in my head."

"Got a what, docther, dear?"

"Von bad cold, I tell ye, in my head."

"A cold in yer head, you say, Mickey, 'Mother O' Moses!' I've heard of a felly with a mare's nest, but swape me aviver I seen one hatched out afore."

Thanksgiving in Indiana—Gov. Willard's Proclamation.

The custom which has long prevailed, of the people of the State assembling annually, to return their thanks to Almighty God for his watchful care over the welfare of our prosperous commonwealth, is one which commends itself to the enlightened judgment of all men. We have more than ordinary occasion to be grateful for the abundant harvest, preserved health, and continued peace which have been so graciously bestowed upon the present year. I therefore appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1857, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer; and invite all good citizens to abstain from their secular pursuits on that day, return their thanks for the favors received, and unitedly invoke the blessings of God for the future, upon our beloved State and Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Seal of the State of Indiana, this, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1857; the 43d year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-second.

By the Governor: ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

Dan'l McClure, Sec'y of State.

PROSPECTION OF QUICKSILVER.—California, though noted in every corner of the globe where commerce hold dominion, for her rich and inexhaustible gold deposits, is becoming no less celebrated for her mines of quicksilver. The mines of New Almaden, in the county of Santa Clara, are among the richest, if indeed, they are not the richest, in the world. The cinabar ore found in them, often produce eighty per cent. of quicksilver.—They are easily worked, and the company can furnish annually enough to supply the world's demand. The profits of the proprietors are indeed enormous. The lowest price at which the quicksilver has been sold in California, is sixty cents per pound, yet it is sent on to New York and disposed of there, after paying the expenses of freight and insurance, for forty-five cents per pound. This fact will furnish some idea of the profits made on that consumed in the States.

When the Santa Clara quicksilver mines—lying in the same mountains and some twelve miles further south, and now in full operation—were prospected and proved to be rich and extensive, this New Almaden Company offered the sum of \$1,200,000 for them. The Santa Clara Company refused, and now both send quicksilver into the market to be disposed of at standard rates—sixty cents per pound. The New Almaden Company have a contract with Mexico, to furnish nearly all the quicksilver used in her numerous silver mines at \$60 per quintal (one hundred pounds). These silver mines of Mexico are now being worked to a very large extent, and principally because of this great reduction. Formerly the Mexicans paid to pay the quicksilver \$120 to \$150 per quintal; quicksilver from Old Almaden, however, they get it from the mines of New Almaden at less than half that price, and still pay nearly double what it is worth in New York.

This, it will be seen, is a great monopoly, and must continue to be, from the very nature of things, because quicksilver mines are scarce, much scarcer than gold mines. While gold mines of great extent are found in Russia, Australia and California, and silver mines almost everywhere on this continent, from Arizona to Patagonia, there are but a few quicksilver mines in the world—and their extent is limited.—*Sacramento Bee.*

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—A young woman named Mahala Drake, was arrested on Monday, 2d inst., by Officer Cralle, and brought before Esqrs. Miller and Holeman on a charge of having concealed the birth of her infant bastard child, so that it might not be known whether it was born dead or alive.

It appears, from the evidence reported, that a child was born somewhere on the premises about the 21st of June, 1856, and that the accused had been observed by several persons prior to that time to be *en cante*. Some three or four days after the above date, the dead body of an infant child was found in her father's tobacco barn, covered up in some place. But there seems to have been no evidence that the mother had secreted the child there, and none tending to show that she was in any way concerned in it.

The witness who found the body never disclosed the fact until the day the arrest was made, and many are led to believe that he may not be guileless in the matter himself. The Circuit Court, to answer the charge. Three other persons were arrested as accessories, but were dismissed, there being no evidence against them.—*Elizabethan Intelligencer.*

How to GET TO CONGRESS.—The following story is told, by the Mobile Tribune, of Judge Hawkins, the present Representative to Congress from the State of Florida—a man, by the way, of brilliant genius. During the war with the Florida Indians, he commanded a volunteer company. On one occasion they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in a swamp. The Captain sprang upon a log (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge. Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just about enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has been verified.

PRESENTMENT AGAINST THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The grand jury of Abbeville, S. C., for the full term, made the following presentment, which the Anderson True Carolinian thinks is rather overstepping their legitimate sphere:

That the South Carolina College, under its present Faculty, is not fulfilling the design had in view in its organization by the Legislature. The present Faculty have shown themselves utterly incapable of governing the students, and the grand jury are really surprised that the Trustees should have replaced them in their professorships, after having so justly turned them out. They would recommend, therefore, that, until the College be placed under the control of a Faculty capable of governing it, the annual appropriation thereto be withheld. In our opinion, under its present management, it is a nuisance.

"SUSPENSION" OF EMIGRATION.—The news of the hard times in this country seems to have had some effect in the Old World in checking emigration. While there are thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners marching up and down the streets of our large cities, representing themselves as victims of starvation, and using the rallying cry, "Bread or Death or Fight!" it would be the height of folly for other emigrants to come here, expecting to live by their labor. The country will afford employment to many thousands, in the Spring, but we want no more, crowding into the cities, for the winter that is coming. The ship Baltic, of the Liverpool line, a popular vessel with emigrants, arrived at New York two or three days since, with only twenty-nine passengers.—This is a favorable indication.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

RENCOUNTER—MAN KILLED.—On Monday evening a rencounter occurred on board the steamer Kate Frisbee, at Memphis, between Major Thomas Mull and W. R. Hunt, in which the former gentleman lost his life, having been shot through the heart with a pistol in the hands of the latter. Major Mull fired two or three times before Hunt shot him, one of the balls from his pistol passing through Hunt's clothes and grazing his skin. Mull expired in a few moments after receiving the shot, and Hunt gave himself up to the officers of the law. Both of the parties to this unfortunate affair are highly respectable. Maj. Mull formerly resided in Marshall county, Mississippi, and several times represented that county in the State Legislature. He had recently removed with his family to Memphis. Mr. Hunt is a gentleman of large means and resides at Memphis. Some half dozen shots were fired during the affray. Dr. Peyton, of Memphis, received a painful wound in the hand from a stray ball, fired by one of the parties.—*Lou. Journal.*

"A man is most properly said to be 'ripe for anything,' when he is a little mellow."

"I find, Dick, that you are in the habit of taking my best jokes, and passing them off as your own. Do you call that gentlemanly conduct?" "To be sure, Tom. A true gentleman will always take a joke from a friend."

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OUR INTERESTING LITERATURE.

In addition to those tales of surpassing interest for which the Lady's Book has become famous, we trust that the following announcement will please our subscribers, and inaugurate in the *Golden Year* a new and continuous through every number of the year, a novellette.

MARGARET'S HOME; or, the story of a Household.

By ALICE B. HAYEN, author of "The Coopers," "Getting into Society," "The Gossips of Riverston," &c. (Mrs. Hayen is well known to our readers as Mrs. Neal.)

The usual contents of the Lady's Book are—How to dress with Taste, Children's Clothes—How to cut and contrive them. Patternwork. The Dressmaker and the Milliner. Sewing. Drawing in all its variety, useful to the beginner and the proficient.

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Dresses for Infants and Young Misses, Boys' Dresses, Caps and Cloaks, of Fur in season, Patterns for Needlework, of all kinds, and Patterns to cut dresses by are given monthly.

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Nov. 10, 1857.—W.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

On and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—Leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock a. m., stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:25 p. m., and at Frankfort at 1:25 p. m., and at New Castle at 2:25 p. m., and at Lexington at 3:25 p. m., and at Frankfort at 4:25 p. m., and at New Castle at 5:25 p. m., and at Lexington at 6:25 p. m., and at Frankfort at 7:25 p. m., and at New Castle at 8:25 p. m., and at Lexington at 9:25 p. m., and at Frankfort at 10:25 p. m., and at New Castle at 11:25 p. m., and at Lexington at 12:25 a. m., and at Frankfort at 1:25 a. m., and at New Castle at 2:25 a. m., and at Lexington at 3:25 a. m., and at Frankfort at 4:25 a. m., and at New Castle at 5:25 a. m., and at Lexington at 6:25 a. m., and at Frankfort at 7:25 a. m., and at New Castle at 8:25 a. m., and at Lexington at 9:25 a. m., and at Frankfort at 10:25 a. m., and at New Castle at 11:25 a. m., and at Lexington at 12:25 p. m., and at Frankfort at 1:25 p. m., and at New Castle at 2:25 p. m., and at Lexington at 3:25 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1857.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

¶ Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

¶ Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

So much has been written and published denunciations of Cassius M. Clay, and, according to his own account, his views on the subject of slavery have been so frequently and so grossly misrepresented, that we deem it the merest act of justice to him to let him have the benefit of his own exposition of his position through our paper, although unsolicited by him. As his reputation is not only co-extensive with the State but also with the Union, and as many of our readers would, no doubt, wish to know exactly how he stands on the peculiar institution, we publish the following correspondence from the *Washington Republic*. His third reason for opposing the radical Abolitionists—"because if such an issue as extermination should ever threaten either race, I am for my own, the white race, against all other races on earth"—speaks the true Kentucky sentiment, and must prove a severe dose to the raving zealots of the Garrison School, who openly declare their sympathy with the blacks in their insurrectionary movements. After all, we hope that Mr. Clay is not near so bad politically as he has been represented to be.

He speaks of himself as being "constitutional"ly" opposed to slavery. The Constitution of Kentucky guarantees to their owners the possession of slave property and prohibits the Legislature from abolishing it; there can, then, be no use in agitating the subject in this State, since it cannot be constitutionally gotten rid of except by the voluntary act of slaveholders. Chief Justice Taney has declared that, in his opinion, Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject in the Territories, so that, accepting the Chief Justice's opinion as the decision of the Court there is no use in agitating the subject in its national aspect, since nothing can "constitutionally" be done against the institution by Congress. All that Mr. Clay, and those in this State who agree with him, can "constitutionally" do against the system is, to emancipate their own slaves under the provisions of the Constitution, or, to emigrate to the Territories and vote against its introduction into their limits. This is, after all, the only, as it is the most effectual way, of preventing its extension, and, moreover, it would relieve the people of the slave States of a great deal of useless trouble and vexation. But we do not propose entering into any discussion of the subject. We regret that a man of Mr. Clay's undoubted abilities is not better disposed towards the institution, but, at the same time, we are rejoiced that he is not near so radical as we once thought him to be. Here is the correspondence referred to; it administers a fitting rebuke to Fee and others, who have been using Mr. Clay's name for their own vile purposes:

[From the *Washington Republic*.] INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received for publication the following correspondence. It will command the wide interest and attention with which everything is received by the public from Cassius M. Clay, than whom a more gallant spirit does not live:

OCTOBER, 8, 1857.

To the Editors of the *Republic*: The enclosed correspondence was not designed, when written, for publication; but as Mr. Davis's letter evidently was intended to elicit from me something for general explanation, I have thought it best, and no breach of confidence, to send his letter and this reply at once to the press.

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

CABIN CREEK, Lewis Co., Ky., Friday, October 2, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In common with multitudes of the friends of freedom, I have learned with regret the disturbances which have taken place in Rockcastle county, and I was also sorry to learn through the Cincinnati Commercial that you did not feel at liberty to interpose your powerful influence for the maintenance of that freedom of speech which has been enjoyed through the blessing of Providence on your exertions; and I fear that friends in the Northern States will misapprehend your withdrawal of aid from Brother Fee, and infer that your zeal is slackening in the cause of universal liberty.

I fear, too, that what you say about Mr. Fee's position tending to revolution and insurrection may inflame the mob.

But, of course, my impressions come from reports received from that region, and I know not the state of things as well as one on the ground. Would the determination on your part to secure to him the right of speech produce the impression that you endorsed the principles of the radical abolitionists? I think not. The slaveholders and proslavery men who met a few weeks ago in Madison did not think so. Judge Reed, formerly of this circuit court, did not think he was sanction-

ing the course of Mr. Fee when he here charged the grand jury not to bring in a bill against him. I wish, sir, you would use your influence in behalf of the unstrained utterance of what this godly man honestly believes true. I am quite sure that the people of the free States would appreciate the action, and that your magnanimity in this respect would not be lost on the South. I should be happy to hear from you soon.

Respectfully, JAMES S. DAVIS.

Mr. C. M. CLAY.

OCTOBER 8, 1857.

REC'D AND DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I have avoided writing anything upon the subject of the late mobs in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, preferring to let myself under misapprehension rather than to do anything which might seem calculated to increase the embarrassments of our mutual friend, the Rev. John G. Fee. But since you put direct questions to me, with regard to our relative positions, I do not feel at liberty to refuse a reply, and to assume whatever responsibility may rightly rest upon me.

In the first place, then, I did not withdraw my influence from him, but he his from me. We acted together, from before 1848, upon the basis of constitutional opposition to slavery. On the 4th of July, 1856, against my urgent advice and solemn protest, he publicly from the stump, not in the capacity of a minister of the gospel, but as a politician, made a speech in substance of the doctrines of the *Radical Abolitionist*. That is as I understand him, slavery being contrary to the higher law—the law of nature and of God—is "no law," unconstitutional, and void, and ought not to be enforced by judge or citizen. In consequence of this separation from the Republican party, the Central Club of our State called a meeting and elected another corresponding secretary in Mr. Fee's stead, he being present, and silent at the meeting. In taking his position, then, he separated himself from me and my party; and now, when his own action brings him into trouble, to blame me is unjust and absurd.

You complain that I characterize "Radicalism" as "revolutionary and insurrectionary." I think it is. And, having induced some of our citizens to embark their fortunes in this move against slavery, I have felt it my highest duty to keep them upon safe and legal grounds. The Radicals propose a fundamental change in our Government, and in a way not prescribed by the Constitution, but in violation of it. The distinguished head and front of the Radical Abolitionists, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, in his late Chicago speech, expressly declares the move a "revolutionary" one. Now, looking upon Mr. Fee's position as such, I am against it, and, whilst I denounce all mob law, I can give him neither "aid nor comfort." To talk of maintaining the liberty of speech in such connection, without endorsing his doctrines, is absurd. Such a propaganda in a slave State is not a thing of "speech" or debate, but a state of revolution and insurrection against "the powers that be."

If there is "no law," moral, divine, nor human, to hold the slave, then the slave is as free as the master. If the slave is as free as the master, he has a right to resist the master. If he slays the master, he is acting under moral and legal self-defense, and not only does not deserve punishment by the courts or otherwise, but can demand, and ought to receive "aid and comfort" from every radical abolitionist the world over. If all this is not "insurrectionary and revolutionary," and indictable, and punishable with death under our statutes, whenever an overt act on the part of the slave shall give force to theory, then I know nothing of law or logic. To all this I am opposed, now, in the past, and in the future. First, because I am in favor of a peaceable and fraternal solution of the slave question. History teaches me that political institutions grow and are not made; and sudden changes have always been the cause of a retrocession, and not progress. I am not in favor of making sacrifices, not for *cousins de main*, but for the gradual and stable advancement of civilization and humanity. Second, because my regard for the black race would lead me to deprecate an issue which, in my judgment, would drive them to the wall. Third, because if such issue as extermination should ever threaten either race, I am for my own, the white race, against all other races on earth.

I have thus answered you frankly and fully. I stand now, where I have always stood, upon Republican ground, the rule of the majority, and constitutional opposition to slavery. And having spent fortune and lost friends and caste and repeatedly risked my life in this defense of the constitutional liberty of the whole human race, I feel that I can afford to look with contempt upon the idea that I am "slackening in my zeal," because I do not choose to follow the lead of every one who, however conscientious, may jeopard a good cause by fanaticism or folly.

With regard to Mr. Fee personally, I entertain toward him the most friendly feelings. I consider him honest and "godly," as you say. He is a man of ability and mature mind. In the wide verge of life, destiny separates us; he, and those who act with him, must reap the good and evil of their deeds! Your obt. serv't,

C. M. CLAY.

Rev. JAS. S. DAVIS, Cabin Creek, &c., Ky.

DR. SNOWDEN.—This gentleman delivered his introductory lecture on Saturday evening last. The lectures are exceedingly moral, interesting and important. Ladies and Gentlemen, go and hear him to-night on the subject of the "Human Stomach."

¶ The two men, named Nicholson, father and son, who were arrested in this city last week for passing counterfeit bank notes were tried on Friday before the County Judge. The first warrant against them charged them with passing counterfeit money, and their lawyers asked the court to dismiss them on the ground that the allegation was false, inasmuch as bank notes are not money. This was done, but immediately another warrant properly worded was issued, and they were once re-arrested. The court required bail to the amount of five hundred dollars each for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. At last accounts they had not been able to procure the bail, and were lying in jail awaiting their trial.

¶ The Nashville *Banner*, noticing the recent election of U. S. Senators by the Legislature of that State, thus refers to the Hon. James C. Jones, whose place has been supplied by the election of Gov. Johnson: "One thing in his election is somewhat remarkable. One of the Senators whose places were to be filled was not voted for by a solitary individual in either party. 'None were so poor as to do him reverence.' His name was never mentioned. He now has learned what reward a politician may expect by turning his back upon his own friends, and casting in his lot with the enemy. He is indeed a bankrupt, and in the present state of parties he has nothing to hope for in the future."

GEORGIA SENATOR.—Senator TOOMBS, formerly a Whig, then of the Union party, and now a Democrat of the free-eating sort, has been re-elected as Senator from Georgia. The present term of Mr. Toombs ends on the 4th of March, 1859.

SALE OF LAND.—Dr. A. K. MARSHALL sold publicly, on Thursday last, his farm in Jessamine county, about half way between Lexington and Nicholasville, at \$17.70 per acre. The place contained one hundred and forty five acres, and was finely improved. Daniel B. Bryan, of Jessamine, was the purchaser. This does not look as if the "financial crisis" had much affected the price of the fine lands of this section.

¶ We re-publish the subjoined report of the proceedings of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in Henderson, by request of Mr. R. W. Scott, Corresponding Secretary:

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in Henderson, on the 18th of October, 1857, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the officers and members of this society are due to the Henderson, Hopkins and Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association for their kind invitation to hold the State Fair on their grounds, and for all of their ample preparations and complete arrangements for the Fair, which has been successful in all its departments and pleasant in all its proceedings.

Resolved, That the especial acknowledgments of all who have attended the Fair from a distance, are due for the most hospitable reception, and refined and sumptuous entertainment, which has been extended by the officers of the local society, and by the citizens of the county and city of Henderson during the Fair.

Resolved, That the whole farming, mechanical and manufacturing community owe their grateful expressions to the press of Kentucky for the unanimous favor and liberality which has been extended to our association, and that we feel cheered and sustained by their approving presence on the recent occasion.

Resolved, That all the agents and employees of the society during the Fair, have deserved our unqualified approbation for the urbanity and fidelity with which they have discharged their onerous duties.

Resolved, That these proceedings be made public through the courtesy of the Henderson press. B. J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBT. W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

FURS.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of H. EVANS, which may be found among the special notices. He has a choice assortment of furs on hand, which he, and his polite and attentive clerks, will take pleasure in exhibiting to those who desire to buy or examine. He also is prepared to furnish any quality of fur which his customers may desire. The cold weather will soon set in in earnest; the winter gayeries will commence in two or three weeks more, and the ladies can not do better than to provide themselves with this stylish and elegant covering as soon as possible. By all means go to Humphrey for your furs.

¶ In the Treasury report for 1855, the following statement of the comparative values of the raw material and manufactured product was forcibly and clearly presented: "At present prices our cotton crop will yield an annual product of \$72,000,000, and the manufactured fabric \$504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists, and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes, all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the raw material."

INDEBTEDNESS OF ST. PAUL.—The St. Paul *Advertiser* says at the present time there is not less than \$600,000 of overdue and protested paper deposited by eastern creditors in the banks of that city; that the indebtedness in St. Paul to banks alone, due or to become due in six months, is \$750,000 more, while the eastern indebtedness of the merchants and others to mature in the same period, is 1,200,000. That is, the city owes \$2,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 is due to the east. Other towns in the Territory are similarly involved.

THE TONAWANDA INDIANS.—By a recent treaty between the Tonawanda Indians and the United States Government, the difficulties which have existed are definitely settled, and the Indians will be enabled to retain about one half of their reservation of 12,800 acres. In return the Indians relinquish their Kansas and other Western claims, arising from the treaties of 1838 and 1842, and they also relinquish the monies appropriated for their removal and support during the first year of their residence West.

They receive \$256,000, a portion of which goes to satisfy claims upon their ancient homestead, and the rest to be invested in U. S. stocks for their benefit.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR OHIO.—The Derby Plains Importing Company shipped a large collection of stock from Liverpool on the 2d of October. The horses numbered twelve, including two celebrated racers, Mickey Free and Bonny Scotland. The latter was shipped for the stables of Capt. Cornish, New York. Four of the most approved French Draught horses were in the lot. Also a thorough bred mare from the stud of Sir Tatton Sykes. The stock altogether is of great value, some of the horses being valued as high as 1000 guineas (\$5,000).

¶ The Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, (formerly Graham's Springs), was offered by the Government at public sale on Thursday last, but did not find a purchaser. We understand that \$22,000 was all that was bid for it, when the Commissioner bid for the Government \$27,500, stating that he was directed not to permit it to go for less than that amount, but that if an advance was made upon that bid, the property would be sold. There being no advance, the sale was stopped. This property was sold by Dr. Graham to the United States seven years ago for \$100,000. The main building has, however, since been destroyed by fire.

¶ The President has proclaimed the binding force of the treaty between the United States and Peru, concluded on the basis that "free ships make free goods, and the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is not subject to detention or confiscation unless the same be contraband of war." The contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.—An ardent Democrat writes to the Louisville Courier, recommending ex-Gov. LAZARUS W. POWELL as a candidate for United States Senator. The writer seems to regard his candidate as at present among the tombs, and address to him this earnest apostrophe:—"Lazarus, arise! and prepare for the Senate Chamber of the United States. The people call you—your services are wanted—they are needed!"

¶ We are indebted to Hon. J. J. Crittenden for various maps, messages, and documents, which he has presented to us at different periods. No Senator or member of Congress is more attentive in this way than Mr. Crittenden.

¶ A dispatch from Washington states that the Hon. John Y. Mason, present Minister to France, has forwarded his resignation to the State Department at Washington.

Proclamation.

The season has again arrived, when in obedience to established custom, it is deemed proper to set apart a day for the people to humble themselves before the throne of our Heavenly Father, and render thanks for the countless blessings bestowed upon them. We have been long in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, and although the present be a period of severe commercial distress, under Almighty guidance amid every apparent calamity, there is a moral power which makes it the minister of his will, and which is able "to overcome every evil with good." During the past season peace and happiness have pervaded the land. The Providence of Heaven has given us repose "in secure habitations and amid quiet resting places." We have been more than ordinarily blessed with good health. The earth has yielded bounteously, and its fruits have been garnered by the unfettered hand of industry. Our country is teeming with abundance, and the great body of our people are free from suffering.

For these and all other blessings, we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it becomes us to bow before the throne of mercy with hearts filled with thankfulness and gratitude.

Wherefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1857, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

In testimony, whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 4th day of November, 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

Nov. 16-4f. EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857-4f.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. LEWIS B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Nov. 4, 1857-4e.

¶ We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct. 23-4e.]

¶ We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PUEBT as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19-4e.]

¶ We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

¶ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11-4f.]

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7-4f.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. Next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest—Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857-4f.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857-4f.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports, Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.

June 29, 1857-4f.

Youghiogheny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELS, just received and for sale by

July 1-4f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS,

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857-4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

July 24th, 1857.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels, Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Scotch Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Lemon & Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Curacao Cordial, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps. For sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:

6,000 "Uguet," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,500 Belinita, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 4,500 Rio de Janeiro, 5,000 Salvadora Londres, 4,000 Crepa, 3,000 La Lovely Regalia, 3,000 La Frueha, 5,000 La Atalla, 4,000 Hommegoila, 5,000 Y. Barroah, 2,000 Erics, 5,000 Engenies, 2,000 Papi de Olevia, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Cierro, 2,000 Perla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonio Garcia, &c., &c.

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond, 3 boxes Damascus Blades, 3 boxes Henry Clay, 2 boxes Old Hickory, 2 boxes Dudley's, 6 boxes Natural Leaf, 15 boxes Various Brands, 4 boxes Smoking Saffaratti Tobacco, 8 packages Smoking Tobacco in papers, 2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES.

150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes, 50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD.

600 lbs Bacon Shoulders, 400 lbs Bacon Hams, 500 lbs Bacon Sides, 10 kegs Prime Lard.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES.

300 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef, 4 doz. Beef Tongues received, and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CHEESE.

20 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese, 10 boxes prime Cream Cheese, 8 boxes prime Pine Apple Cheese, received and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted, Strawberries, Preserves, assorted, Tomatoes, Sauces, assorted, Pine Apples, Fine Apples, Red Currant, Peach, Lemon Syrup, Apple and Quince Jellies, Mustard, French, English and American, Cayenne & Black Pepper, Corn Starch, Lobsters and Crabs, Canned Vegetables, Pickled Oysters, Vinegar, Spices, Sardines, "Salt in bags and boxes," and almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery lines; for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE

OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold exclusively for Cash by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday's morning, for Louisville, and will call at Cincinnati, and Woodford landing every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the **DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON** has been paid in accordance with law. Said Bank is therefore authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

Proclamation by the Governor.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. HENSON, WILLY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELIAS HOPKINS, and have fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said persons or any of them, and their delivery to the jailer of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION.
WILLY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; quick spoken; slightly grey.
JAMES HENSON, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare build.
JAMES MAUPIN, about eighteen years old; five feet nine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. L. JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDERSON, and has fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said J. L. Jenkins to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION.
J. L. JENKINS is about 40 years of age; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS HOAGS did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Hoags and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Hoags is about 40 years of age; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.
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NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.
The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 499—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 502—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 504—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 505—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 506—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 507—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 508—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 509—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 510—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 511—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 512—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 513—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

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No. 515—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

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No. 520—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 521—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

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No. 524—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 525—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 526—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 527—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

No. 528—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.73.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—
Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINE COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.
Office over T. Bradley & Co's Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at the Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Also insertion given in their use to those who purchase.

SETH WHEELER,
PHILO L. IVES,
Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.
Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give satisfaction.
Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL.
CHARLES KEARNS.

EVERETT & KEARNS,
DRUGGISTS.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of **FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY.**

SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED **FRANGIPANNI or Eternal Perfume.**

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.
Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 24 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch, and at low rates. **ARK** care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply to "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—4m. **E. O. NORTON, Agent.**

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE.
G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.—County, SS.
A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 513, declaring said company to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, each full names and proper places of residence are as follows: viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SLOAN, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.

CLAY SPURGEON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, New York, N. Y.
"The persons interested in the business of the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes."

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as can be ascertained, about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars."

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said company, in said county, shall be deemed to be served upon the company, and upon ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1857."

WM. B. DINSMORE, [L.S.] RUFUS B. KINSLEY, [L.S.]
EDWARD S. SANFORD, [L.S.] JAS. M. THOMPSON, [L.S.]
CLAY SPURGEON, [L.S.] CLAY SPURGEON, [L.S.]
GEORGE W. CASS, [L.S.] JOHN BINGHAM, [L.S.]
J. LIVINGSTON, [L.S.]

"State of Pennsylvania." On the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"CITY OF PITTSBURGH, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania: Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, Chas. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of receiving, daily authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take and receive oaths, and to administer the same, personally came George W. Cass, being duly sworn according to law, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid."

CHAS. MCCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

25 WITNESSES;
or, THE
FORGER CONVICTED.
JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR.

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of
A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle.

When, for 10 successive nights, over
50,000 People

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute Bank Notes, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living:

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE IS EASY AND DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance.

English, French and German.
Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Just Published Bank Note List Published. Also a List of
All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. ALSO A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE.
Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to
JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New York.

May 13, 1857—wly.

LOOK HERE!
\$20,000 STOCK
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESSEN CHINA.

DRINKING, Tea, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waiters and Trays.

IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

EASTERN COST PRICE.
As owners are willing to make change in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.

Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, near Market, Louisville, Ky., and No. 230, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 2, 1856—4m.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.
UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this Institution before Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL Session will commence, and continue without interruption till the first of July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks. As a compensation, and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS.
For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140 00
For session, per session of forty lessons, " 140 00
For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, " 5 00
B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21—3m.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the supervision of the Superintendent, Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished General in the Army, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering, and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Records, Book-keeping and Business Terms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance. The extension of the building will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.
E. W. MORGAN, Vice President and Superintendent and Controller, Louisville, Ky.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!
A. SONNEBERG.
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Best RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

Dress Coats,
Over Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Shirts, Collars,
Drawers, Hosiery,
Hats and Caps,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

FULL DRESS SUITS FOR BOYS.
—ALSO—
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

All of which we warrant to be of the very best material and make.
Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Sept. 14, 1857—4m.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES.
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR.
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES.
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS.
every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES.
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
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The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at prices, at
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In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
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I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best **COOKING STOVES** ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, France. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper,